NOTE VII.

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF THE HYMENOPTEROUS FAMILY LARRIDAE

DESCRIBED BY

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Darala, nov. gen. [1]).

Head transverse, much wider than the thorax, emarginated behind at the vertex, swollen behind the eyes; face distinctly prominent, provided with various depressions, the angles below the eyes angularly produced; eyes strongly divergent (making the face much wider beneath than above), large, narrowing towards the mandibles, the inner orbit straight; only one well developed ocellus; antennae filiform, inserted just above the base of the clypeus, the scape a little enlarged and compressed at its apical two-thirds, a little longer than the first and 2nd joints of the flagellum taken together, the 3rd and 4th joints of the flagellum distinctly notched at the extreme base, the 5th very faintly so, the 2nd to 10th gradually decreasing in length, the 11th or apical one as long as the two preceding joints taken together; mandibles curved, very slender and elongate (their tips extending nearly as far as the middle of the eyes), not notched exteriorly, but provided within with a tooth at about two-thirds of their length. Prothorax narrower than the mesothorax, situated in a lower level and sloping towards a transverse groove, the

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1) The characters are derived from the male sex only.

posterior margin sub-angularly bent backwards; mesothorax very convex; metathorax sub-elongate, about as broad as long, sloping towards the truncation; the metanotum bordered laterally by a sharp ridge which ends in a short tooth. Intermediate tibiae with a single spine at the apex. Anterior wings with one marginal cell, truncated and appendiculated at its apex, and three submarginal cells, the first a little longer than the two following united, the second, which receives both recurrent nervures before the middle of the base, narrowed towards the marginal cell, the third lunate. Abdomen short, broadly ovate, very convex especially at the base, considerably smaller than the thorax, petiolate, the petiole however very short.

This genus, which in many respects agrees with *Larrada*, may at once be distinguished by the want of the notch on the outside of the mandibles, by the shape of the metathorax and that of the abdomen, etc.

Darala Schlegelii, nov. spec. ♂.

Length 11 mm., that of the forewings 9 mm. — Black; the mandibles (with the exception of the base), the hindlegs (with the exception of the coxae and trochanters, the outside of the tibiae and the three apical joints of the tarsi [1])), and the extreme tip of the abdomen, ferruginous. Wings hyaline with a coppery iridescence and with two dark fuscous clouds: one along the costa, the other occupying the marginal cell (its closed appendix inclusive), the 2nd and 3rd submarginal cells leaving however their base free, and the space between the curved hind margin of the 3rd submarginal cell and the base of the marginal cell and its appendix; the tegulae and nervures dark fuscous, the stigma pale yellow.

Face (the front- or lower margin of which is bisinuate) and mandibles shining, thinly covered with short pale

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1) The metatarsus has a blackish tinge.

yellowish sericeous pubescence, on the mandibles however at the base only; the rest of the head with the exception of the highly polished lower angles of the face dull, behind the eyes sericeous, which is also the case (although more inconspicuously) on the pronotum, on the sides of the thorax and on the legs; the meso- and metanotum are dull black, with a trace of a sericeous gloss; the postscutellum is divided by a central impression, the metanotum provided with an impressed longitudinal central line which ends in an indistinct circular impression and with more or less longitudinal wrinkles which at the base only are well visible; the careenlike lateral edges are slightly curved and divergent towards the apex; the truncation of the metanotum shows an impressed central line and is clothed with a dense and brilliant pale golden yellow pile which invades also the base of the first abdominal segment. The abdomen is clothed with a dull black pile, with the exception however of the three apical segments where the pile is of an ashy colour; beneath a small patch of sericeous pile may be observed on the middle of the segments; the tip of the apical segment, above as well as beneath, is truncate with rounded angles, and emarginate in the middle. The anterior tarsi, and the tibiae and tarsi of the intermediate and posterior legs are sparingly provided with pale coloured bristles; the apical spines of the tibiae are black.

A single male specimen from Koetoer (Sumatra), which has been captured in June by Mr. A. L. van Hasselt.

I have dedicated this interesting insect to the memory of the esteemed Director of the Leyden Museum of Natural History, Prof. Hermann Schlegel, to whom Natural Sciences, and especially Zoology, owe so much.

Leyden Museum, February, 1884.